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From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

A few QUERIES *ſubmitted to the conſideration of the* PROTESTANTS *throughout the* Britiſh *empire.*

IF the king of Great Britain ſhould ſucceed in getting himſelf acknowledged head of the Roman catholic church in Canada,

Quere, Whether he may not, through the influence of lord Bute, who has always been treated as a favourite at home, procure a cardinal's hat? And, ſhould this be the caſe,

Quere, Whether he may not ſucceed to the chair of St. Peter, after the deceaſe of his preſent holineſs? If this alſo ſhould happen,

Quere, Whether the ſeat of the ſupreme head of the catholic church may not be tranſlated from Rome to London? And, with ſuch a miniſtry and parliament, aided by the military, may he not bring back the Britiſh empire into the boſom of the mother church, and exact Peter's pence, &c. from the deſcendants of thoſe who died in the field and at the ſtake to recover this kingdom and nation from popery and arbitrary power?

To the printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

SIR,

THAT the trial by jury was the nobleſt and moſt glorious effort of human inſtitutions can be denied only by ſlaves, or the profeſſed enemies to government. We have laws; we have an excellent conſtitution, but remember they ceaſe to benefit the community when incompatible with juſtice. They were framed to relieve, not to oppreſs the people. When they oppoſe humanity, they are arbitrary, not equitable. Perhaps our grievances may be redreſſed from the extravagant eloquence of a Pynſent. Has Hayes deſerted you, or have you found a title by miſtake? Has Burton reviled you, or have you bewildered your imagination? Ariſe, then, thou peerleſs pride of penſioners, and tell this free born nation from what cauſe the American diſaffection took its riſe, and by what means the Americans, the ſteady aſſertors of public liberty, ſhall be redreſſed. Diſaffected of an eloquent, but neglected, ſtateſman. They are not independency exiſts only in idea, or in the utopian ſyſtem aliens; they never will be the tools of a rhetorical refugee. Zealous even to extreme, you once was revered by the people; but when you grew unfortunately ambitious, you then became immediately unpopular. Explain this abſurd duplicity of conduct to your country, and to the beſt of princes. Perhaps you expected to become a private tyrant in America. The reciprocality can only be equalled by the diſappointment. Attone for your vague and incoherent expreſſions by a real ſhare of eloquence, and live to know that princes, though men, may be inadvertently capricious, but the people, though oppreſſed, ſhall alwas be FREE. ATTICUS ALTER.

LONDON, *September* 10.

THE fatal effects of governing by a ſyſtem of corruption have brought the affairs of this kingdom to a dreadful criſis. By a ſeries of the moſt blundering, corrupt, and unconſtitutional conduct that was ever known in this nation, we have ſeen the repreſentative power of the people ſeparated from, and converted into a different intereſt from the collective; we have ſeen our taxes multiplied in times of peace, and the riches of the crown encreaſed to the utter impoveriſhment of the ſubject; we have ſeen our trade and commerce decay and fly from us, and all the lower ranks of people reduced to that extremity, for want of bread, as to emigrate in prodigious numbers, and ſeek for ſubſiſtance in foreign countries; we have ſeen the popiſh religion, and laws of France, eſtabliſhed in the Britiſh dominions, contrary to the fundamental principles of the conſtitution of England; and we now ſee our American colonies, by the arbitrary and violent meaſures of government, ready to riſe in arms, and to withdraw all further connection from their mother country. At ſuch a dreadful criſis what is to be done? Can thoſe who have brought us into this miſerable ſituation be proper perſons to extricate us out of it? No, moſt certainly; for ſhould they be continued in power, the worſt of all evils, a civil war, will very probably be the conſequence. Were the ſame men to hold the reins of government who have reduced us to theſe wretched circumſtances, we might expect to ſee the moſt prepoſterous meaſures purſued that were ever adopted in any nation; we might expect that new and exorbitant taxes would be propoſed to be laid upon the people of England to ſupport and carry on a war againſt our fellow ſubjects in America, in order to ſubdue and enſlave them. And let us ſuppoſe, for argument ſake, that Engliſhmen were ſuch ideots as to aſſiſt the miniſtry in ſubduing and enſlaving their American fellow ſubjects, what would be the conſequence? As ſure as the ſun gives light, ſo ſure would Engliſhmen, by giving ſuch prepoſterous aſſiſtance, *forge their own chains*; for nothing can be more certain than that the rights and liberties of England could not long exiſt after our fellow ſubjects in America had loſt theirs. Engliſhmen, therefore, inſtead of aſſiſting a deſpotic miniſtry to ſubdue and enſlave their American brethren, ſhould make a common cauſe of it with them; ſhould vigorouſly ſupport them in defending their rights and charters, and enter into a *ſolemn league and covenant*, to oppoſe and reſiſt all the arbitrary and violent meaſures of a moſt corrupt and tyrannical adminiſtration. Let the people of England maintain the Americans in their freedom, and they will ſupport their own.

It hath been often obſerved that men, when their principles have been long and thoroughly vitiated by corruption, generally looſe their reaſon ſo far as not to perceive the plain conſequences of their own actions, and take meaſures that counteract their own deſigns, and militate againſt themſelves: Thus our *excellent premier*, in order to preſerve our American colonies from throwing off all dependence on their mother country, procures ſuch acts of parliament to be paſſed as only could *compel them to do ſo*: And thus our *very reverend and pious biſhops*, in order to encourage and promote the proteſtant religion, paſs an act for eſtabliſhing popery as the national church in the Britiſh dominions.

Extract of a letter from Compeigne, *d* Auguſt 25.

"The following is the new ſtate o[f] the military of France, as agreed on in the council of the king yeſterday: From the firſt of January laſt, there were in France, including infantry, cavalry, and the whole of the king's houſhold troops, 80,000 men By the ſtate of the review of the firſt day of July laſt, it appeared that there were 12,000 defective men. The new miniſter of war has juſt propoſed an augmentation proportioned to that which is going to be made in the marine, viz. one company of chaſſeurs, 50 each battalion, and an augmentation of 15 men to each company, in all 40,000 men. The 60,000 men of the old militia are to be aſſembled, in order to be employed in this augmentation; and 60,000 men of new militia are to be raiſed to replace the old; 6000 invalids will alſo be employed to guard the interior parts of the kingdom. This operation, having received the approbation of the king, will be carried into execution without loſs of time. A manœuvre of this kind does not denote a continuation of peace. Lord Stormont hath not appeared at court, nor at the houſe of any of the miniſters, ſince the 16th of this month."

The miniſtry are ſo frightened at having the leaſt *fracas* in Europe during *the conteſts in America*, that all our ambaſſadors, &c. at the ſeveral courts, have it in direct charge to be as *obliging* and *condeſcending* as the limits of their reſpective offices will poſſibly bear.

September 15. Tomorrow evening will be debated, at the Crown Tavern, Bow Lane, the following queſtions: 1. Can the American aſſociation, called the congreſs, be juſtified on the principle of a legal and conſtitutional reſiſtance? 2. Is not the appointment of judges by the crown in the Eaſt Indies a good meaſure? N. B. This ſociety have reſolved to meet every Thurſday evening, as uſual, at eight o'clock.

The third of laſt month there was a thunder ſtorm at Alenzon, in Normandy, which began about noon. At five o'clock the thunder became louder, and the ſky was on a ſudden covered with ſuch thick clouds, that the people could hardly ſee in their houſes. To the horror of this darkneſs, and the continual noiſe in the element, ſucceeded ſuch a dreadful ſtorm of hail that it was at firſt thought to be a ſhower of pebbles. It broke down all before it, roofs, windows, &c. and wounded all thoſe who were unhappily then in the ſtreets. Hailſtones have been found as large as a hat, others meaſured 18 inches in circumference. A countryman was killed by one of them, and many people were dangerouſly wounded, 18 of whom had the viaticum adminiſtered. This hail ſtorm laſted 45 minutes, and did abundance of miſchief in the territory of Alenzon, and the neighbouring pariſhes.

The following is the true account of the murders committed by one Dorney, on his three daughters, on the morning of the 31ſt of July laſt, at his houſe near Carrigaline, in Ireland. Dorney was an opulent farmer, who lived with his family at his father's houſe, at Killpatrick, near Tracton-abbey, and removed from thence, a ſhort time ſince, to an houſe of his own at Fountain's Town, within a ſhort diſtance of his father's. Sunday morning, the 31ſt of July, before day, he deſired his wife (of whom it is ſuppoſed he was jealous, and which is the only reaſon that can be given for his committing the diabolical deed) to go to his father's, and bring from thence a box which ſhe had left behind him when he removed: The wife objected, and reaſoned with her huſband about the unſeaſonableneſs of the hour. However, he was inflexible in his command: Upon which ſhe requeſted that her ſon, a boy about 11 years of age, ſhould accompany her; with ſome reluctance the father conſented. Providentially for the boy, otherwiſe, no doubt, he would have alſo fallen a ſacrifice to his father's barbarity. When they had left the houſe, the father aroſe and locked the door; he then got a knife, went to the bed where his three daughters, one of ſix years, one of three years, and one of nine months old, lay, took the cloaths off from over and under them, leſt they ſhould be bloody, and then, with a cruelty ſhocking to relate, cut the bellies of his three daughters from ſide to ſide, and from navel to neck, ſo that their inward parts came out, and afterwards cut their throats; he then laid down on the ſame bed with them. About ſeven o'clock his wife and ſon returned; the former of whom finding the door locked, called aloud to her huſband to open it, and let them in: To which he anſwered, "Call the neighbours, and break open the door, for there is a ſhew in the houſe." Accordingly the door was broke open, when they found the cruel father lying at the ſide of the three murdered innocents. He had three ſlight ſcars about his body, which might have been occaſioned by the ſtruggling of the eldeſt child, which appeared by ſeveral cuts on her little hands; but ſome think he gave them to himſelf, in order to pretend to inſanity. The murderer immediately made his eſcape, and notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch made after him, was not taken till Tueſday the 9th of Auguſt, when he was committed to take his trial at the aſſizes for the county of Cork.

The ladies of Worceſter preſented to lady Lewes a ſuperb piece of plate, adorned with many curious emblematical devices, of which the following is an exact deſcription, viz.

A *ſhield*, ſurrounded with a *wreath of palm*, enclosing the following group of figures:

I.

In the middle, FORTITUDE, the principal figure, ſtanding on a *rock*, an helmit on his head, and leaning againſt a *pillar*, whoſe top reaches to the extremity of the ſhield, and ſeems there as if loſt in the clouds.

II.

Beneath *Fortitude*, BRITANNIA, with her uſual emblems, *magna charta* in her hand.

III.

JUSTICE, deſcending in a cloud, armed with a *thunderbolt*, and *lightnings* flying from her, as deſtroying *bribery*, a grovelling figure, which lies ſtruck to the earth; a bag of money in his hand, the money falling out.

IV.

TEMPERANCE chaining down *licentiouſneſs*, repreſented by a ſatyr, in whoſe hand is a goblet inverted, the liquor pouring from it.

SUPPORTERS.

I.

ELOQUENCE, on the right ſide, ſtanding in the attitude of an orator; her left hand flat on her breaſt, as holding her looſe flowing robe together; her right hand extended; at her feet a *caduceus*.

II.

On the left, HOPE, an exact figure, ſtanding in the front; her head inclined towards the ſhield, looking forward, her eyes rather elevated; in her right hand a *cup*, with this inſcription: *Spes P. B.* or, *The hope of the people of Britain*; her left hand leaning upon an *anchor*.

CREST.

FAME, beautifully ſurrounded by a *glory*.

On the baſe, on the right ſide, in an oval compartment, a *dove*, perched on an olive branch, and a *cornucopia*.

On the left, in an oval compartment, *three pearls*, depending from one very ſlight thread, a *ſword* in a hand in armour held over them in a threatening poſture, as juſt ready to cut them off.

Motto, in an oval copartment,

FIRM IN THE GLORIOUS ENTERPRIZE.

INSCRIPTION.

"The ladies of Worceſter preſent to lady Lewes this mark of their eſteem, in acknowledgment of the noble and diſtinguiſhed efforts of ſir Watkin Lewes to deſtroy the influence of bribery and corruption in the election of members to repreſent their county in parliament; and particularly to reſtore to the citizens of Worceſter their rights and privileges."

With the above piece of plate was preſented a rich and elegant compleat ſet of Worceſter china, of a very curious pattern, and manufactured ſolely for the above purpoſe.

Laſt Friday an aged woman of Weſtwood, near Bradford, Wilts, walking to Trowbridge fair, and ſmoaking her pipe, fell down, and ſtruck [illegible] had with ſuch violence, that, without breaking the pipe, it was forced quite through her neck, and came out at her poll. She was carried home, and a ſurgeon ſent for, who with ſome difficulty extracted the pipe. She continued in great pain till Thurſday, when ſhe expired.

A few days ago a young gentleman ſhot himſelf at an inn at Eaton Socon, near St. Neot's. The coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in their verdict lunacy. It appears, from the intelligence of our correſpondent, that he had with him a beautiful young girl, whom he had taken from a greenſtall in London, and had hired a houſe in the neighbourhood of Eaton for the purpoſe of keeping her genteelly. A farther account adds, that the above young gentleman was the ſon of a couple who preferred the dictates of love to any other conſideration, and married without the conſent of their relations, which could never be obtained. The grandfather, however, in his will left twelve thouſand pounds to his grandchild when he was at age, which ſum he took poſſeſſion of about three years ago. Having contracted an acquaintance with one Mr. W——, a young gentleman in much ſuch circumſtances and of ſuch a diſpoſition

as himself; their finances being exhausted, they took a resolution of putting a period to each other's existence at the same time, with pistols, and to blind the world with the appearance of a duel. The place of action was to have been at the above mentioned place, and Mr. H—— waited three days in expectation of his friend, who not keeping his assignation, he eat his supper, and retired to bed, giving strict order not to be disturbed by any one but Mr. W——. In the morning, however, the door being broke open, he was found with the pistol in his mouth; the ball had penetrated through his head, and was found in his night-cap. Mr. W——, the same morning, shot himself about thirty miles distance from the above place.

The sketch of a character of Dr. PEARCE, *late bishop of* Rochester, *written by his old acquaintance, the honourable colonel* MARTIN, *of* Antigua, *as the last office due to his memory.*

THE world has not lost for a number of years a more respectable member of society than the late doctor Pearce, nor the clergy a more learned and pious prelate. In his younger days, before he became a graduate, he published that excellent edition of Longinus, still admired and quoted by the best critics. What is said of Longinus himself by our excellent English poet, is as aplicable to the editor: *He himself is the great sublime he draws.* For very few of his order ever arrived to that perfection of eloquence, for which he was so justly celebrated. His diction was simple, nervous, and flowing; his sentiments were just and sublime, more sublime than the heathen critic, in proportion to the sublimity of the christian revelation. Yet he was never puffed up with the applauses of the world, but of an humble deportment, resembling the meek Jesus, as far as the weakness of human nature can resemble a character without sin. His countenance was placid, and displayed the benevolence of his heart, if his extensive charity had not proved it to a demonstration. His thirst of knowledge prompted him to a very studious life, and that rendered both his complexion and constitution delicate, yet it held out, by the blessing of providence, beyond the 85th year of his age, which is the more extraordinary considering the midnight lamp had cast a paleness over his complexion; yet with all his learning and knowledge, his humility and modesty restrained him from many publications, which the world may hope for from his executors, one particularly in divinity, which has been the object of his contemplation many years past. With a view to compleat that work, and retire from the bustle of the world, he struggled hard ten years ago to resign his bishopric, and the deanery of Westminster, in which our gracious king was willing to gratify him; but upon a consultation of the bishops they thought it could not be done with propriety; yet he was permitted to resign the deanery. After possessing the esteem and veneration of all who knew him for a long series of years, either as rector of a very large parish, or as a dignitary of the church, he has left the world in tears, and gone to receive the infinite reward of his piety and virtue. M.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

This is true liberty, when free born men,
Having to advise the public, may speak freely.
MILTON'S EURIPIDES.

THE decline of the two greatest commonwealths that are mentioned in history, the Athenians and Romans, is generally ascribed to the faction of the nobles, to the corruption of the commonalty, and the violence of numerous standing armies. Whilst the people were industrious and temperate, they were free; while they were free they were arbiters of the earth. The fates of empires and of kingdoms were in their hands, and they weighed them in the balance of justice and intergity. Fortitude accompanied them in the field, and clemency softened the rigour of war, though victory always attended their armies. The wealth of the public was the chief care of every individual, and the glory of the commonwealths reflected lustre on their sons. But when extensive conquests raised extensive desires, luxury stole in, and, under the specious mask of pleasure, enslaved them, first to themselves, and then, in their hearts being corrupt, they readily fell a prey to the worst set of wretches that God, in his wrath, ever sent, to persecute a perverse people.

Reflection on the past naturally leads the mind to a review and comparison of the present times, and no period is more remarkable, or can more justly demand our attention, than that in which providence has allotted our share of action; I therefore hope my fellow subjects will not only pardon, but go hand in hand with me, while I take a short unprejudiced view of their condition.

This island is happy in its soil and in its climate, and nothing but inattention to the true interest of the country could render it incapable of supporting its inhabitants. By its situation, that open intercourse with other nations, common to the continent, is cut off, and the absolute necessity of expensive alliances, and being exposed to the distresses of neighbouring armies, frequently wasting its fields by marches and encampments, and its towns by plunder, are happily prevented. As it must draw its subsistence from trade, provident nature seems to have designed its ports for the storehouses of the western world; you should therefore have greater fleets, as well to export your own commodities, as to import wealth from all the corners of the globe.

Your constitution is the noblest improvement of human reason. Speculation might indeed go higher; but speculation, reduced to practice, must stop here. In this are united all the advantages of all known governments; it ought therefore to feel none, or very few of their evils. Whilst our prince is a patriot, he must be the greatest monarch, because he must command the affections of a free people, which alone can make him such, and his subjects must be the happiest people in the world, because nothing is necessary to that end but a patriot prince. Yet we often find the greatest evils arise from a misapplication of the greatest goods. Would it not be astonishing, under such a government, to see all these blessings turned into curses? To see the public poor, the people enslaved, justice openly sold, delayed, or denied, and life, liberty, and property, of consequence, insecure; to see one class needy, wretched, and oppressed, another pining in splendid beggary, and a third rioting in opulence and luxury; to behold your nobles adopting the vices, instead of emulating the virtues of all mankind, while your sole consolation is, that their ignorance makes even vice more detestable; to see public offices publicly bought and sold, and no purchaser made accountable to the people for the abuse of office, or the neglect of duty!

Whenever a nation finds itself in such sad circumstances, in order to a speedy remedy they must look minutely into the cause of their distresses. Whence can such calamities arise? I shall not at present point out the cause, but I will endeavour to lay open the source from whence greater misery, if possible, may follow.

Parliaments are the vitals of our constitution; but the independency of parliaments alone is the great bulwark of our liberty. While the members continue free, unenslaved by corruption, uninfluenced by power, we can never behold this a fallen dependent state; but if this great barrier should once be invaded; if, instead of a brave and independent parliament, you should ever have the form only; nay, if the very form should be set aside, and nothing left but the empty name; if your laws, far from being directed to the prosperity of her country, should be calculated to second the ambitious intentions of a despotic minister, or the sordid views of an avaricious, hungry, mock patriot; if, under the best modelled commonwealth, traces of good government should appear; if ever, by these means, you should live to see your country reduced to such circumstances, what will then be the duty of the subject? Is every individual to chime with the times? Is he to run into every scheme and mode of corruption and slavery that promises to promote his private gain, regardless of the sinking, the expiring commonwealth? Is he to reverence the tyrants who thus overturned the state, and confirmed their bondage, not only on the present race, but intail it on generations yet unborn? If this could be the case, it were in vain to expostulate, in vain to remonstrate.

The slavish dependence of parliaments must ever be productive of heavy national calamities; but as this dependence is principally derived from the degeneracy and corruption of the people, so must the restoration of freedom and independence in parliament be always wrought by the regeneracy and purity of the people. Parliaments are by our constitution created by and for the people; a parliament created by other means, upon other principles, or for other purposes, deserves not even the name. Those of the former mould alone can be looked upon as the representatives of the people, as the security of our invaluable rights and privileges; those of the latter must prove the bane of both.

LUCIUS PUBLICOLA.

From the WESTMINSTER MAGAZINE *for* August, 1774.

THE SPECULATIST. No. I.

DEDICATION.

To the right honourable and most powerful earl TIME, *viscount* HAVOCK, *and baron* MORTALITY, *governor of his royal highness the prince* POSTERITY.

My LORD,

WERE I to pursue the plan of most modern dedicators, I should here enlarge upon all your lordship's virtues, and acquaint the public of your skill as a physician, of your possessing the true philosopher's stone, discovering the perpetual motion, curing all diseases, and performing incredible miracles; but these things, and many others, my lord, are so well known, that my bare mentioning them is needless. For though the bald-pated *Swift*, in his address to your *royal pupil*, did endeavour to inculcate notions in his *royal ears*, highly prejudicial to your lordship, and prayed him to remove you from his *royal person*, it produced no other effect than to render you a greater favourite both to *his royal highness*, and to the *world*.

The nobleness of your lordship's *descent*, and the very antient *title* you bear, demand my greatest veneration; and that unbounded generosity, and goodnature, which are your particular characteristics, oblige me *to lay at your lordship's feet the productions of my leisure hours*, which, as I entertain the highest esteem for your *royal pupil*, I humbly recommend to his *royal perusal*. I beg leave to tell your lordship you will find my works *very entertaining*, as well as *instructive*, and for *that reason* I sincerely crave your *patronage* and *protection*. In particular, my lord, I wish you to guard and preserve them against all and all manner of *pastry cooks*, *shopkeepers*, *tobacconists*, *grocers*, *tallowchandlers*, and worshippers of that filthy goddess *Cloacina*; for believe me, my lord, they are very hurtful to *us authors*, and great enemies, as well to *your lordship* as to your *royal pupil* and his subjects. My lord, they are totally unacquainted with *genius*, and treat her votaries with the utmost contempt; and this I humbly conceive ought (as governor and guardian of the *renowned prince* your *royal pupil*) to engage your attention. For otherwise, my lord, *genius* will be banished out of the *land*, as it has long been out of *corporation towns*, and your lordship will be universally disrespected by all *men of letters*. Pardon my presumption, my lord, in treating you with this freedom; but my great respect for your person obliges me to mention what I think necessary for the benefit of *future times*, and for the advancement of *literature*. I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most unfeigned esteem, my lord, your lordship's most devoted, most obliged, most obedient, and most humble servant,

THE SPECULATIST.

PREFACE.

GENTLE READER,

IT has been a rule amongst *authors*, time immemorial, before they disclose their vast profundity of knowledge, to ingratiate themselves as much as possible in thy esteem, by a prefatory discourse, and thereby secure a favourable reception of their works. Now, reader, this maxim is a very judicious one; for thou art most undoubtedly sensible, penetrating, and wise; thou canst discover perfections, and pardon errors; in short, thou art the real philosopher. To thee, therefore, I submit my productions, and desire thou wilt treat them with all imaginable delicacy; and believe, that at all times, and upon all occasions, I shall endeavour to experience myself thy sincere friend and wellwisher.

INTRODUCTION.

I HAVE observed that very few writers attain any tolerable degree of credit till they have first said something of themselves, and been formally introduced by *some great man*, their patron, to the *gentle and courteous reader*. In obedience, therefore, to this custom, I have solicited and obtained the patronage of my old friend and acquaintance *lord Time*, and addressed myself to the *good natured reader* in a preface; so that there is nothing further to be done to gain their *hearts*, than to give a *description of myself*. The reader may depend on my impartiality and veracity in this relation; but I must beg him not to be prejudiced against me by the *odd figure* he may *fancy* I make, as that will not be very pleasing to *me*, nor indeed consonant with *his often* experienced candour. *My dear reader*, know then, that I have a genteel apartment on the third story of an antient house, which is commonly called a *garret*. Here my imagination roves uninterrupted by noise, and my contemplation soars above worldly delusions. I hate gaiety in *dress*, and therefore am very indifferent about the colour or fashion of my *cloaths*. My *grandfather's great uncle* was educated at *court*, and brought up in the honourable post of a *link boy*; and as he acquired much credit by his good behaviour, he soon got possessed of a very handsome *wardrobe*, which I am now the lawful and *lineal* possessor of. I have a surprising antipathy to luxury, in *eating* or *drinking*, and satisfy myself with common food, by which my *brain* is never overheated. *The twenty second of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, was remarkable for my birth.* The sun shone with *uncommon lustre*, and every thing portended me *something extraordinary*. But as *my modesty* prevents my enlarging much on my qualifications, I must be silent on that head; and

"Thank Heaven, which made me of an humble mind,
"To actions little, less to words inclin'd!"

My features is of a *pleasing height*, rather exceeding *four feet*, my *nose* inclined to the *Roman*, though something of the *longest*, and leaves as a very happy shade to my *chin*, which nearly meets it. The *smallpox* has done me great injury, not only as it has marked me very much, but as it has deprived me of my *left eye*. I am unfortunate in a pretty conspicuous *hump on my back*, and my *right leg* being *contracted*, makes it rather disagreeable to me to walk far at a time. *Without these disadvantages*, and if I had been about *eighteen inches higher*, I have the vanity to believe I should cut a *fine figure*. Doubtless providence, for some wise end, saw fit that I should not *be handsome*; and probably for these reasons: The acuity of my lucubrations is *beyond conception*, and my *observations* are exceeding *beneficial to mankind in general*. Now, had I been otherwise than I am, in all probability the world would never have been *favoured with my works*, as I should have directed my attention to the fair sex, the army, or many other things, which have no power over me at present. Upon the whole, *I really believe (and so I suppose do every one else)* that I was born for the *good* of my *fellow mortals*, and in consequence that I am *very clever*. This, perhaps, may not be granted by all strangers at first; but when once they are intimately known to me, they will readily acknowledge it, and thank Heaven for sending into the world

THE SPECULATIST.

The SPECULATIST. No. II.

L'argent, l'argent, dit-on; sans lui tout est sterile,
La vertu sans l'argent n'est qu'un meuble inutile.
L'argent en honnete homme erige un scelerat.
L'argent seul au palais peut faire un magistrat.
DESPREAUX.

IT requires very little observation to see that the predominant passion of the generality of mankind is a thirst after gain, and that their pursuit of it is confined by no rules of honour, virtue, or goodness. No obstacle is strong enough to disengage their attention, no arguments of sufficient force to persuade them to desist, nor any ties of nature or affection of weight enough to withdraw them from that attracting object; they see in it an inexhaustible fund of happiness; that their cares, in possessing it, must of course subside, and that their lives will be one continual calm of joy and contentment. Such thoughts are dictated solely by inexperience, and, infatuated as they are by them, they never consider the disadvantages which may attend their prosperity, that parade and pomp will grow tiresome, their servants and domestics betray them, and that in proportion to their wealth they will be continually harrassed with impertinent visitors and profligate parasites and suitors. These reflections, which are real, give place to the others, which are only imaginary, for an encrease of riches most frequently occasions an encrease of anxiety, and though in some cases they afford ease and satisfaction, they in many others produce the worst and most dangerous consequences; either they are the fountain of ambition, avarice, dissipation, or some other darling and pernicious passion, which may have been hitherto kept within bounds, but now becomes turbulent and overbearing. Few people are possessed of prudence enough to deny the gratification of any passion which they have the means to satisfy, and that the rich are possessed of those means is undoubted.

It is the wish of the ambitious to be thought considerable in public or private life, whether they have merit to render them so or not. Their assurance removes every obstruction to their abilities, and their money supplies their want of care and attention. To this principle we are indebted for profligate ministers of state, modern peers without pretensions to family or honour, judges hardly possessed of common sense, paymasters without prudence, justices void of humanity and abilities, senators just removed from boarding schools, and bishops scarce arrived at the years of discretion. From a principle of avarice, we see jockeys in the privy council, gamblers in the two superior houses of the nation, and sharpers in every sphere of life. The character of a gambler is in general so infamous that it is astonishing men in respectable situations will associate or be connected with them. They are total strangers to every sentiment of truth, probity, or honour, and submit themselves entirely to the government of avarice, rapine, and injustice. Devoid of compassion, and all other tender feelings, they can behold without emotion the wretched widows and helpless orphans of those very husbands and fathers whom they themselves have probably reduced to ruin, laid on the bed of distress, and fainting under a load of misery and unhappiness! Detested miscreants! what can be expected from such inhuman beings? Can they act inconsistently with themselves, and be honest? Will they devote one hour to do good, which they can employ at an horse race, card table, or cock fight? Or do they ever atone for their predominant failings by acts of virtue or generosity? *I fancy not.* Why, then, will people of credit and merit bestow attention on such profligates? Why not discountenance them, and let the world see that they abhor vice, and know how to treat it with proper disdain? And in their choice of a *legislator*, why is not the virtuous man preferred to the riotous and dissipated one? Do people imagine that the profligate, when he is *housed*, will lay aside his depravities, and be governed by that almost obsolete maxim *pro bono publico?* If they do, they are egregiously mistaken. His aim in being their representative is to promote his own, not his country's good. By being the tool of the minister, he knows he can obtain that dear idol of his soul *money*, and in acting according to his duty, and doing his country service, he only obtains what he values not, *empty applause, and his constituents respect.* The danger of countenancing men of such principles, however *rich* and capable of *bribery* and *corruption* they may be, or however well supported by a *great man*, must, I think, be so obvious to every one, that to say more on the subject at present *(notwithstanding it is quite in*

reason] would be altogether needleſs; I will therefore drop my particular obſervation, and confine myſelf to a general one, more agreeable to my motto. Wherever money is made the arbitrator of genius, the diſpoſer of places, the appointer of ſuperior officers and governors, or in any reſpect a dictator, virtue muſt droop her head, genius will be confined, become dull and languid, places will be filled with the moſt worthleſs ſet of men, our officers and governors will ceaſe to act with fidelity, the rich will become tyrannous over the poor, luxury and diſſipation will flouriſh, and all will be anarchy and confuſion. This, indeed, is almoſt the caſe even now, and will ſoon be more plain, if not early prevented. To effect this, we ſhould not be too obſequious to the rich, but humble them gradually, diſtinguiſh merit and virtue by particular marks of regard, and treat the libertine with profound contempt.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 24.

THE inhabitants of York having been informed that the Virginia, commanded by Howard Eſten, had on board two half cheſts of tea, ſhipped by John Norton, eſquire, and ſon, merchants in London, by order of Meſſieurs Prentis and company, merchants in Williamſburg, aſſembled at ten o'clock on Monday the 7th inſtant, and went on board the ſaid ſhip, where they waited ſome time for the determination of the meeting of ſeveral members of the houſe of burgeſſes in Williamſburg, who had taken this matter under conſideration. A meſſenger was then ſent on ſhore, to enquire for a letter from the meeting; but returning without one, they immediately hoiſted the tea out of the hold and threw it into the river, and then returned to the ſhore without doing damage to the ſhip or any other part of her cargo. On the Wedneſday following the county committee met, to conſider this matter; and, after mature deliberation, came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, that we do highly approve of the conduct of the inhabitants of York, in deſtroying the tea on board the Virginia.

Reſolved, that Meſſieurs Prentis and company have incurred the diſpleaſure of their countrymen, by not countermanding their orders for the tea, having had frequent opportunities to have done ſo; and that they ought to make proper conceſſions for ſuch miſconduct, or be made to feel the reſentment of the public.

Reſolved, that John Norton, eſquire, of London, muſt have known the determination of this colony with reſpect to tea, as the ſhip Virginia did not ſail from hence till after the late aſſembly was diſſolved, and the members of that aſſembly, in behalf of the colony, immediately upon their diſſolution, entered into a ſolemn aſſociation againſt that article.

Reſolved, therefore, to convince our enemies that we never will ſubmit to any meaſure that may in the leaſt endanger our liberties, which we are determined to defend, at the riſk of our lives, that the ſhip Virginia ought to clear out from hence in ballaſt, in eighteen days from this time.

Reſolved, that Howard Eſten, commander of the ſhip Virginia, acted imprudently in not remonſtrating in ſtronger terms againſt the tea being put on board the ſaid ſhip, as he well knew it would be diſagreeable to the inhabitants of this colony.

We ſubmit to our countrymen whether every ſhip, circumſtanced as the Virginia is, ought not to ſhare the like fate.

York town, *November* 7, 1774.

GLOUCESTER county, *November* 7, 1774.

FROM certain information, that the Virginia, captain Howard Eſten, was arrived in York river with a quantity of tea on board, twenty three members of the committee for Glouceſter county, with a number of the other inhabitants, aſſembled at Glouceſter town, to determine how the ſaid tea ſhould be diſpoſed of.

Hearing that the members of the houſe of burgeſſes in Williamſburg, at 8 o'clock this morning, had taken the matter under their conſideration, we determined to wait the reſult of their deliberations. We accordingly waited till after twelve; but the determinations from Williamſburg having not then come down, we repaired to the ſhip, in order to meet the committee of York, which we ſuppoſed to be in the great number of thoſe we diſcerned on board. On our arrival, we found that the tea had met with its deſerved fate; for it had been committed to the waves.

We then [illegible], and, after mature deliberation, came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, that John Norton, merchant in London, by ſending over tea in his ſhip, has ſent his *little aid* to the miniſtry for enſlaving America, and been guilty of a daring inſult upon the people of this colony, to whom he owes his all.

Reſolved, that the ſhip Virginia, in which the deteſtable tea came, ought and ſhall return in twenty days from the date hereof.

Reſolved, that no tobacco ſhall be ſhipped from this county on board the ſaid ſhip, either to the owners, or any other perſon whatſoever; and we do moſt earneſtly recommend it to our countrymen to enter into the ſame reſolution, in their reſpective counties.

Reſolved, that the ſaid Norton has forfeited all title to the confidence of this county, and that we will not in future conſign tobacco, or any other commodity, to his houſe, until ſatisfactory conceſſions are made; and we recommend the ſame reſolution to the reſt of the colony.

Reſolved, that John Prentis, who wrote for, and to whom the tea was conſigned, has juſtly incurred the cenſure of this country, and that he ought to be made a public example of.

Reſolved, that Howard Eſten, commander of the Virginia, has acted imprudently, by which he has drawn on himſelf the diſpleaſure of the people of this county.

Signed by order of the committee,

JASPER CLAYTON, clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 24, 1774.

IT gives me much concern to find that I have incurred the diſpleaſure of the York and Glouceſter committees, and thereby of the public in general, for my omiſſion in not countermanding the order which I ſent to Mr. Norton for two half cheſts of tea; and do with truth declare, that I had not the leaſt intention to give offence, nor did I mean an oppoſition to any meaſure for the public good. My countrymen, therefore, it is earneſtly hoped, will readily forgive me for an act which may be interpreted ſo much to my diſcredit; but I again make this public declaration, that I had not the leaſt deſign to act contrary to thoſe principles which ought to govern every individual who has a juſt regard for the rights and liberties of America.

JOHN PRENTIS.

Mr. PINKNEY,

Give the following a place in your paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO CELIA. A FRAGMENT.

SINCE then, my fair, thy roſeat hue,
Thine eyes, their ſparkling luſtre too,
Muſt ſoon decay, thy beauty fly,
Love then before the bloſſom die.
Shun the mortifying things,
Of ancient virgins ſolly ſings;
Chuſe, amongſt the youthful crew,
One the leaſt unworthy you,
One whoſe merit you may truſt;
Fools to women ne'er are juſt.
With him frankly join your hand
In hymen's peaceful, bliſsful band,
And when in age his locks grow grey,
Your charms by fate forbid to ſtay,
Love's flame will die; but in its ſtead
Calmer friendſhip rears the head;
His gentle ſway till death remains,
Death diveſted of his pains;
His dart the guilty pointed find;
His dart the guilty pointed find;
Welcome, thrice welcome, to the peaceful mind!

A CUSTOMER, *and an* ENEMY *to* NONSENSE, *ſhall both be duly regarded next week.*

Alſo many ADVERTISEMENTS, *which could not poſſibly be inſerted in this week's paper, ſhall appear in our next.*

WE had almoſt deſpaired of giving our readers any thing material from the weſtward this week, as we had no papers by the laſt poſt; but this morning arrived in James river the ſchooner BUSHROD, captain BOOKER, from Philadelphia, by whom we received the following ADVICES:

NEW YORK, *November* 3.

THE Boſton poſt laſt night brought no more news than the reſignation of the officers in the provincial regiments of Eſſex, which was done in conſequence of their former commanding officer, colonel Browne's refuſing to reſign his ſeat at the council board. The commiſſion officers in the ſecond regiment, of Worceſter county, have choſe their officers.

We are informed that the ſeat of the government of Weſt Florida will ſhortly be removed from Penſacola to Browne's Cliffs, on the Miſſiſippi, a little below Point Coupee.

Letters from London ſay, a WAR with Spain is daily expected, the Britiſh miniſter at the Spaniſh court having informed his catholic majeſty that in caſe he attacked the Portugueſe, an Engliſh fleet would immediately pay a viſit to the port of Cadiz.

We hear that the late congreſs held at Johnſtowe, at which were aſſembled about two hundred and fifty of the moſt conſiderable chiefs, Sachems, and warriors of the Six Nations, terminated much to the ſatisfaction of the ſuperintendant, they having brought down and renewed every covenant chain from their firſt general alliance with the Engliſh, laid open all their intentions, and in the warmeſt terms renewed their engagements of friendſhip with colonel Johnſon, to be obſerved as with the late ſir William Johnſon; expreſſed much ſatisfaction at finding the department conducted by a perſon ſo nearly connected with him, and ſo long verſed in their affairs; and adding every aſſurance of their intentions to aſſemble all their allies and dependants at Onondaga, to enter on meaſures for reſtoring tranquility to the frontiers, that have been for ſome time diſturbed. The great Ohio chief Kayaſhota, has alſo turned to colonel Johnſon, from his embaſſy to the weſtern nations, and made a favourable report; he is again employed in thoſe affairs, in conſequence of his unſhaken fidelity, and there is the greateſt reaſon to hope that all differences will ſoon be terminated, unleſs the meaſures now taken ſhould be obſtructed by a miſconduct of the frontier inhabitants to the ſouthward.

November 10. On Monday laſt a diſcovery being made that 18 ſheep were in a ſloop in the harbour, bound for the Weſt Indies, a number of the citizens waited on the captain, and informed him that the exportation of ſheep was contrary to a reſolution of the continental congreſs, and thereupon obtained his promiſe that they ſhould be re-landed, and not carried out of harbour. The people were ſatisfied and patiently waited till evening, when a report prevailing that the veſſel was to ſail that night, about 200 inhabitants aſſembled on the wharf, appointed and ſent four perſons to wait on the committee of correſpondence, and requeſt their advice concerning the meaſures proper to be taken. By their advice the merchant to whom the veſſel came conſigned was ſent for, and deſired to cauſe the ſheep to be landed, and delivered to one of the committee appointed on this occaſion by the people, which perſon gave his promiſe to return the ſheep as ſoon as the veſſel had ſailed. Accordingly the ſheep were landed, delivered, and ſoon after the veſſel was ſailed, returned to the proprietor; on which the people being well ſatisfied peaceably diſperſed.

Accounts from many different quarters aſſure us that the Spaniards have ſent a large fleet of capital ſhips, frigates, &c. with 12,000 land forces, which are to rendezvous at the Havanna before they open their commiſſion. The moſt probable conjecture is, that they are intended againſt ſome of the Britiſh dominions in America, and that it is expected France will either join them, or make a diverſion in ſome other part.

Extract of a letter, dated the 9th of October, 1774, from a gentleman in Montreal, to his friend in New York.

"I muſt beg leave to trouble you to get the incloſed printed in Mr. Holt's paper as ſoon as poſſible, and ſend me an account of the charge, which ſhall be paid, together with the poſtage of this letter. The paper contains the reſolves of all the Engliſh inhabitants of Montreal at a full meeting, where they ſhewed their abhorrence of the Quebec act, which eſtabliſhes the French laws in this province, and puts the lives and properties of every perſon in it in power of government; who, when the act takes place, will have a much greater power than a Spaniſh viceroy. The Canadians in general are greatly alarmed at being put under their former laws, of which they had long ſeverely felt the bad effects, though the French nobleſſe and gentry, indeed, are very well pleaſed with the new act, which reſtores the old, as they expect to lord it over the induſtrious farmer and trader, and live upon their ſpoils, as they did before the conqueſt. Theſe latter, though greatly diſſatisfied and alarmed at this act, dare not complain, for fear of the diſpleaſure of their prieſts, who rule and govern this whole country as they pleaſe; however, all the Engliſh in the province (except a few tools and dependents of the governor) are unanimous, and determine to ſtruggle hard to obtain a repeal of this abominable act, which, if continued, would greatly hurt the trade of New York and the other colonies joining on us. It has been ſaid that ſome Canadian regiments would be raiſed and ſent againſt you; but depend on it none will go willingly, except their officers; and for the others, it will require a regiment of ſoldiers, to a regiment of Canadians, to oblige them to go; beſides, they connot, without ruining the country, ſpare 2000 men out of it. You may acquaint the printer with all the foregoing particulars, that he may be able to undeceive the public, and contradict what has been ſaid relating to this matter in Mr. Gain's paper.

AT a general meeting of the Engliſh inhabitants of the town of Montreal, to conſult on the moſt proper and beſt method to repreſent to his majeſty and the parliament a true ſtate of this province, by acquainting them the ſhare we have of the trade, the landed property we poſſeſs, the miſerable ſtate we found this province in, and the flouriſhing ſtate we have brought it to; the recompence we are to receive by a late act of parliament is, to be deprived of thoſe valuable parts of our conſtitution, the trial by jury, and the habeas corpus act, and ſubjected to laws made by a legiſlative council, compoſed of people entirely dependent on the governor, and agreeable to the deſpotic laws of France; and that if ſuch an act takes place, as we ſhall have no ſecurity for our property nor religion (the Roman Catholic religion being by ſaid act the eſtabliſhed religion of the country) we muſt be reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of living as ſlaves, or abandoning the country, and a great part of our property; and the province muſt return to its former miſerable ſituation. There was the greateſt unanimity amongſt the Engliſh, when the following gentlemen, viz. Thomas Walker, eſquire, Iſaac Todd, eſquire, Mr. James Price, Mr. John Blake, Mr. Alexander Patterſon, Mr. John Porteus, were choſen a committee to repair to Quebec, to act in conjunction with the Engliſh there, on this alarming occaſion. They likewiſe entered into a very generous ſubſcription for the expence that might attend their obtaining relief."

Laſt Friday Hugh Finley eſquire, joint poſt maſter general for North America, arrived here from Quebec by way of Boſton. He found the roads from Quebec much better than he expected, and the diſtance between the two governments about 160 miles.

At a meeting of the diſtillers of this city, in ſupport of the proceedings of the continential congreſs, they unanimouſly reſolved, to diſtil no moläſſes or ſirups that may hereafter be imported from any of the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, or from Dominica, nor to ſell any rum, or other ſpirits, for the purpoſe of carrying on the ſlave trade, or that they ſhall have reaſon to apprehend is intended to be ſo applied.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 7.

THE packet which arrived at New York from Falmouth, on Friday the 28th ultimo, is the laſt, we are informed, that is to be ſent to that port, government having ordered them for the future to his excellency the commander in chief at Boſton.

In the courſe of the laſt week two very reſpectable families in this city, upon the death of near relations, exhibited a laudable example of public virtue to their fellow citizens, by ſtrictly complying with the aſſociation of the general congreſs as to mourning dreſs on the melancholy occaſion.

By the honourable JOHN PENN, eſquire, governor and commander in chief of the province of Pennſylvania, and counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *I have juſt received a letter from the right honourable the earl of* DARTMOUTH, *one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, informing me that "it had been repreſented to his majeſty that the government of Pennſylvania had taken a reſolution to extend its juriſdiction up to the line ſettled by commiſſioners between that province and Maryland, although the guardians of the heir of lord Baltimore had declared their incapacity, in point of law, to concur in a ratification of that line, and conſequently their inability to take the like ſtep on their part; and it being apprehended that ſuch a partial extenſion of juriſdiction might have the effect to diſturb the peace of the king's ſubjects, ſettled on the frontiers of both provinces, and might occaſion violence and bloodſhed, he was commanded by the king to ſignify to me his majeſty's pleaſure, that I ſhould deſiſt from iſſuing any orders for extending the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania beyond thoſe places where it had been uſually exerciſed, until the preſent difficulty on the part of Maryland ſhould be removed, or until his majeſty's further pleaſure ſhould be known;" I HAVE therefore, in compliance with his majeſty's commands, thought proper to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby ſtrictly commanding and enjoining all magiſtrates, ſheriffs, and other officers of juſtice, to deſiſt from exerciſing the juriſdiction of the government of Pennſylvania, or the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware, beyond thoſe places where the ſame hath been heretofore uſually exerciſed, until the preſent difficulty on the part of Maryland ſhall be removed, or until his majeſty's further pleaſure ſhall be known in the premiſes, any thing in any former proclamation contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.*

Given under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſaid province of Pennſylvania, at Philadelphia, the 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1774, and in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign.

By his honour's command, JOHN PENN.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, ſecretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on the premiſes, on the 16th of December *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, in the county of *Fairfax*, being one half of a patent for 500 acres, which adjoins to the dwelling plantation of colonel *John Weſt* in the ſaid county, and contains better than 250 acres, a great proportion of which is low grounds, the chief part thereof cleared, now under a crop of wheat, and well enclosed; none of the high land is cleared. The convenience of this land, from its ſituation, is very conſiderable, its low grounds being formed by *Potowmack* river and a ſmall creek iſſuing out of the ſame, and its diſtance from *Alexandria* being only about 2 miles by water, and 4 by land. A deed to the purchaſer, for the ſaid land, will be made by the executors of *Newton Keene*, deceaſed, who has ordered the ſame, by his will, to be ſold, and by *William Keene* the heir at law of the ſaid *Newton*. The purchaſer muſt pay for the wheat ſowed on the land, and the expence of putting the ſame in the ground, and may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of *January* next.

*** The 20 Negroes belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, lately advertiſed to be ſold the 10th day of *January* next, will not be then ſold.

RICHARD LEE, }
DAVID BOYD, } executors.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at Albemarle *court-houſe, on the 8th of* December *next,*

SIX hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on *Great* and *Little Rock Iſland* creeks, in the ſaid county, by virtue of a deed of truſt from *Roland Jones* to *William Clopton*. We ſhall attend on the ſaid land the day before court, to treat with any one that has a mind to purchaſe privately.

(5) ROLAND JONES,
WILLIAM CLOPTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *James Sims*, deceaſed, of *York* county, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and whoever has any claim againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *Sims* are deſired to make the ſame immediately known to the ſubſcriber in *Hanover* county.

(2) JOHN HAWKINS.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, at *William* and *Mary* college, on the 5th inſtant (*November*) a bay horſe and mare, each of them nearly 14 hands high, with hanging manes and tails; the horſe is ſomewhat chafed with harneſs acroſs the breaſt, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, and his hooſs are much impaired by a founder, which occaſions him to limp a little in his gaits; his brand, if any, is not recollected. The mare is remarkably potbellied, which is encreaſed at preſent by being with foal, is ſluggiſh in her gaits, and bends much on her paſterns; I am not certain whether ſhe has a brand; if any, believe it is R. I. Whoever brings them to me at college, or gives me ſuch information that I may procure them again, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS for his trouble. JAMES INNES.

WHEREAS my wife *Mary* refuſeth to live with me, I do forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, after the date hereof, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

Weſtmoreland, Oct. 22, 1774. BENJAMIN SETTLE.

For CHARTER,

The BRIGANTINE ABBY,
JONAS HERBERT, MASTER;

BURTHEN about 240 hogſheads, or 8000 buſhels. For terms apply to *Norfolk, Nov.* 5, 1774. GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARIN.

COLCHESTER, *November* 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber ſome time ago adverſed in the neighbourhood of this place, that the buſineſs formerly tranſacted by him here, on account of Meſſieurs *David Dalzell, George Oſwald* and company, and *Oſwald, Denniſtoun*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, was declined by him on the 10th of *January* laſt, and committed to the management of Mr. *John Gibſon*; and as he intends ſoon to leave the colony, he requeſts all who have had dealings with him on account of either of the ſaid companies, and have not already ſettled their accounts, to come immediately and ſettle with Mr. *Gibſon*, who has tranſacted the buſineſs ſince the 10th of *January* laſt, and continues to carry it on. Thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid company for tranſactions with them, are deſired to apply to Mr. *Gibſon*, that they may be adjuſted.

HECTOR ROSS.

WHEREAS I ſome time ago bought of Mr. *John Twitty* 400 acres of land, in the county of *Brunſwick*, and gave three ſeveral obligations for payment of the purchaſe money, which was 200l. in the proportions and at the times following, viz. 100l. in *April* laſt, and 50l. in *April* in the two ſucceeding years; and whereas I have been credibly informed that a ſuit in chancery is now depending in the general court, brought by the attorney general, againſt the ſaid *Thomas Twitty* and *John Twitty*, in order to ſubject the ſaid land to a judgment recovered by the king againſt the ſaid *Thomas Twitty*, and I have been adviſed that before the determination of that ſuit my title will be inſecure. In order, therefore, that no perſon may be deceived by taking aſſignments of the ſaid bonds, I do hereby give notice that I will not pay the ſaid purchaſe money, or any part of it, without being compelled to do ſo, until I can be ſatisfied that my title will not be evicted. 3* LEWIS COLLIER.

JOHN GREEN, SADDLER and HARNESSMAKER, in FREDERICKSBURG, gives his friends and the public notice that there never was a partnerſhip between him and JOHN SORREL, as was ſuppoſed, though it was intended; but he, the ſaid SORREL, not having a ſtock or credit ſufficient for carrying on the ſaid buſineſs, obliged me to part from him, which I did, after allowing him half the profits from the time of our commencement in the above buſineſs. I intend carrying on the buſineſs to its uſual extent, and hope to give entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may pleaſe to employ me. I return my moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe who have already favoured me with their cuſtom, and hope, by aſſiduity, to gain their future favours. 2 JOHN GREEN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Prince Edward*, an *Iriſh* ſervant man named *Thomas Naughton*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, wears his own ſhort light coloured hair, and has loſt one of his fore teeth; had on a brown linen ſhirt and jacket, duffil breeches, a felt hat, and was bare foot. Alſo an apprentice lad named *Anthony Williſon*, 14 or 15 years of age, wears his own ſhort light coloured hair, had on an oznabrig ſhirt, *Ruſſia* drill breeches, a negro cotton coat, and was bare foot. Whoever ſecures the ſaid runaways ſo that I get them again, ſhall have a reward of 4l. for the ſervant, 20s. for the apprentice, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying them out of the colony.

2 JOHN THOMPSON, junior.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD, by the printer hereof,

THE

VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE &c. in *York* town. For terms apply to me, in this city.

J. H. NORTON.

To be diſpoſed of, by the ſubſcriber, in Dumfries,

A PERSON that underſtands ENGRAVING in all its different branches; ſuch as raiſing and making impreſſions on gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, &c. likewiſe making ſmall cuts of all kinds, coats of arms, cyphers and figures on plate, in the neateſt manner. He has near ſeven years to ſerve. 3 ANDREW LEITCH.

At a court held for Suſſex *county the* 20th *of* October, 1774.

TWO writings purporting the laſt will and teſtament of HARTWELL MARABLE, late of this county, deceaſed, being found among his other papers, of different contents and dates, the court doth appoint *December* court next to determine which of thoſe writings doth contain the true laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid *Marable*, and that all perſons intereſted may then attend, it is ordered that the ſame be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette.

A. CLAIBORNE, C. S. C.

THE ſubſcriber having with great pains and ſtudy acquired a knowledge in the cure of the BLOODY FLUX, and having, out of regard to my fellow creatures, communicated to the public, by diſperſing many receipts, directing the patient what means and method he is to uſe, take this method of acquainting the public that he will attend any patient, under 25 miles, at 20s. each patient; but if more than one in a family to be attended, his price will be more moderate, and expects no pay unleſs his patient ſurvives the diſorder. He believes himſelf to be capable of adminiſtering means for preventing the taking the diſorder in families where it may be raging, which he will do at the moderate price of 10s. each perſon, and will attend patients at greater diſtances at a moderate expence, and on the conditions as above mentioned.

DUMFRIES, *November* 8, 1774.

AT a meeting of the JOCKY CLUB this day, resolved, that in conformity to the 8th article of the resolves of the GENERAL CONGRESS, the *Dumfries* races, that were advertised to be run the 29th of this month, be postponed. The gentlemen farmers that are fattening beeves, muttons, and veals, for our premiums, must, for the present, put up with *honour* and *glory* in place of the *guineas* that were intended for them.

RICHARD GRAHAM, SECRETARY.

THERE was a hogshead of tobacco inspected at *Rocky Ridge* warehouse the 9th of *August*, 1769, for *Francis Smith*, and entered on our book, number 1370; 1170, 80, 1090, nett. If not claimed in time, it will be sold according to law.

SCOTT and PANKEY, Inspectors.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Dumfries*, on the 21st of *October*, three servant men, viz. JOSEPH FISHER, a convict and tailor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark visage, down look, and has a scar on his upper lip; had on a blue broadcloth coat and jacket, with metal buttons, white fustian breeches, and pinchbeck buckles. WILLIAM BOOTH, a convict and sailor, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wooden leg, which he endeavours to hide with trousers, is pitted with the smallpox, of a dark complexion, and has very black hair. He has sundry cloaths with him. PATRICK CREAMER, an indented servant and tailor, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and had on a bearskin coat, jacket, and breeches. Whoever takes up the said runaways, and delivers them to me, in *Dumfries*, or secures them so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHTEEN DOLLARS reward.

ANDREW LEITCH.

THE subscriber intending for *England*, would be glad to dispose of the house he now lives in, with the lot and other improvements thereon; the situation is in the most public part of the city, and the house well calculated for any business. To any person inclinable to become a purchaser the payments will be made easy, on giving bond, and good security; or it will be sold on an annuity, as may best suit the parties.

EDWARD CHARLTON.

Just imported, in the last ships from London, *and to be sold by the subscriber in* Williamsburg, *on reasonable terms*,

A GENTEEL assortment of MILLINERY, LACES, *Dresden* SUITS, SILKS, JEWELLERY, *and* sundry other articles, all in the newest fashion. As I find it necessary to go for *England* in the spring, it is hoped those ladies and gentlemen who have favoured me with their orders, and have not discharged them, will be kind enough to make payment as early as possible, that I may be enabled to put my designs in execution; which will greatly add to the many obligations already conferred on their humble servant,

JANE CHARLTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 9, 1774.

BEING informed that several gentlemen who have been pleased to favour my salt scheme by subscribing to the encouragement of it, decline paying their money till they can receive a proper assurance that the salt I make shall not be engrolled by merchants, or others, who may intend to retail to the subscribers of this colony at an advanced price, that I may give the fullest testimony of my inclinations to make the scheme as extensively useful as possible, I do hereby oblige myself to conform to any measures or regulations, that may be adopted to secure a preference and preemption to them of what salt may be made at the intended works.

Several gentlemen of credit have proposed a partnership with me, in order to prosecute a plan with greater success, and to a large extent; but not being able to advance any proportion of a common stock, my admission into partnership cannot be expected on such terms as would enable me to maintain my family, and draw a moderate profit to myself. If the subscribers should approve of my entering into a partnership, and applying their contributions as my part of the stock, I am persuaded it would be the likelieſt means of expediting and carrying on the business with greater advantage to the community. However in this, as in every other measure, I shall chearfully acquiece in their determination.

JAMES TAIT.

AUGUST 4, 1774.

PURSUANT to a decree of the high court of chancery of *Great Britain*, the children of *James Henry*, who was the nephew of *Hugh Henry*, late of the jewel office, in the tower of *London*, gentleman, who died on the 10th of *September*, 1768, and the children of *Eleanor* and *Jane*, sisters of the said *Hugh Henry*, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and claim their shares of the clear residue of the personal estate of the said *Hugh Henry*, deceased, before *Thomas Harris*, esquire, one of the masters of the said court, at his chambers in *Lincoln's Inn*, *London*, before the 25th day of *March* next; or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree. [Three weeks]

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, at* Belvoir, *on* Potowmack *river, the late seat of the honourable* George William Fairfax, *esquire, on* Monday *the 5th day of* December *next*,

ALL the genteel FURNITURE of two rooms, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, eight or ten HORSES, all his stock of HOGS, and part of his CATTLE and SHEEP, together with the PLANTATION UTENSILS, three WAGGONS, and fifty BARRELS of FISH. Purchasers of more than five pounds will have credit till the 25th day of *August* next, on giving bond, with approved security, paying interest from the date, if the principal should not be discharged within forty days after it becomes due. At the same time and place will be rented, to the highest bidder, a small PLANTATION, for one year, and two very fine FISHERIES, for a term of years; the MANSION HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, GARDEN, ORCHARDS, and PLANTATION, with a sufficient quantity of LAND to suit the tenant, will also be let for a term of years. Any person inclinable may rent the dwellinghouse before the day of sale, and know the terms by applying to

5 FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to an act of assembly, on* Monday *the 5th of* December *next, being* Prince William *court day, at the courthouse, in the town of* Dumfries,

THE GLEBE LANDS of *Dettingen* parish, in the said county, adjoining *Wellwood*, the seat of the reverend Mr. *James Scott*, the present incumbent, situate on *Quantico Run*, about 9 miles from *Dumfries* and *Aquia*. The soil is good for wheat or tobacco; and there may be got some meadow on the same. Six months credit will be given by

THE CHURCHWARDENS.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, by the executors of* Newton Keene, *deceased, pursuant to his last will, by public auction, to the highest bidder, on* Monday *the 19th of* November *next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the place called* Newgate, *in the county of* Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, lying in the said county, adjoining to the said place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the *Mountain* road, containing about 1400 acres; about 100 acres whereof are under a lease for one or two lives, at a small yearly rent. There is only one small plantation, and but very little ground cleared thereon. It has a considerable quantity of ground upon it fit for improving into meadow, and is extremely well watered and timbered. This land is very conveniently situated, being only 25 miles from Alexandria, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Colchester*, and has a merchant mill within less than a mile of it. *Newgate* is a very public place and well situated for trade and public house keeping. Deeds will be executed on the day of sale. There will also be sold, by the said executors, for ready money, at public sale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of the said *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* county, TWENTY very likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES,

BELONGING TO HIS ESTATE.

RICHARD LEE,
DAVID BOYD, } Executors.

7

THE death of Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin*, late of *Norfolk*, renders it absolutely necessary that the business carried on by him there, by Mr. *Matthew Anderson* in *King & Queen*, and by Mr. *Christopher Pryor* at *Gloucester* courthouse, be discontinued. All persons, therefore, who are indebted for dealings with either of these gentlemen, on account of Messieurs *John M'Dowall* and company, of *Glasgow*, are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances immediately. Those who have it not in their power to make payment will, it is expected, grant bond. Messieurs *Anderson* and *Pryor* will give constant attendance for that purpose, who are authorised to receive and grant discharges. The goods on hand at *King & Queen* and *Gloucester* courthouse, amounting to about 1500l. sterling, will be sold, and the time of payment made as easy to the purchaser as the hardness of the times will admit of. As most of these goods were imported last spring, they are fresh, look well, and are tolerably well assorted. There are likewise on hand a cargo of goods, assorted for the present season, just imported in the *Bland*, captain *Dunbar*, from *London*, and *Juno*, captain *M'Cunn*, from *Glasgow*, amounting to between 1000l. and 1200l. sterling. For terms apply to Messieurs *Robertson* and *Archibald Govan* at *Page's*, Mr. *Simon Fraser* at *Urbanna*, Mr. *Matthew Anderson* in *King & Queen*, or to

BARNETT BROWNE, *Attorney in fact*
For Messieurs JOHN M'DOWALL *and comp.*

To be RENTED, *and entered on the 1st day of* January *next*,

THE lower FERRY on *Chickahominy* river, in *Charles City*, and known by the name of *Lester's* ferry, where Mr. *Robert Lorton*, deceased, lived several years. The houses are in good repair. The tract of land contains 320 acres, and hath an excellent range for cattle and hogs, and is a good place for fishing and fowling. Any person inclinable to become a tenant may know the terms by applying to

(3) BENJAMIN DANCY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now remaining in *Waddy's* warehouse, in *New Kent* county, one hogshead of tobacco, the marks, number, weight, and maker's name, as follow:

Marks.	No.	Gross.	Tare.	Nett.	Maker's Name.
F. W.	192	2192	89	1103	*Francis Wilkinson, Henrico.*

A note out. FINCH and BACON.

RUN away from on board a small schooner, called the *Kingston*, just below *Four Mile Creek*, a tall, slim, thin visaged man, who goes by the name of *William Griffin*; had on a black yarn waistcoat, and a wilton one under it, a check shirt, and osnabrig trousers. He has very sore legs. Took out of my chest a pocket book, containing eight or ten pounds in cash, a silver stockbuckle, a broach, and a note of hand from *Godfrey Walker*, at *Richmond*, for 2l. 9s. 9d. Whoever will take up the said fellow, and bring him to me, in *Warwick* county, near the courthouse, or commit him to the great gaol, shall receive FIVE POUNDS. (3) PETER RIDLEY.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of *April* last, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made, has a thin visage, several of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of singing, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whistler. The said fellow has several suits of cloaths, therefore I cannot describe his dress. He was some years past tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on suffering one year's imprisonment; after that he was sold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Gloucester*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and passed for a free man in the counties of *King William*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raised in *Petersburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the said runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Osborn's*, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be sold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *West's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leesburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the description of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Also 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land streams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 bushels) will be sold, on the premises, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be sold at *West's* ordinary on the 22d day of the same month, and both tracts laid off in lots to suit every purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dowson*, who resides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the slaves are 2 good blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter. Purchasers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Paym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chiffie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Mariah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

NORFOLK, *October* 4, 1774.

THE directors of the LIGHTHOUSE are desirous to engage immediately with some person to carry a quantity of stone from *Cape Henry* to the place whereon the lighthouse is to be fixed, about one mile and a half distance.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

TAKEN up, on *Appomattox* river, near the upper bridge, in *Prince Edward*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, has a star in her forehead, about 6 years old, her left eye is what is called a glass eye, all of her feet are white intermixed with black spots, has a snip on her nose, and branded on each buttock 8. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

WILLIAM HALL.

TAKEN up in *Spotsylvania*, 4 sheep, viz. one ram, marked with a swallow fork in each ear; one ewe, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left; one wether, marked with a crop and slit in the right, and a crop in the left ear; the other is a lamb, unmarked. All the above sheep are white. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 18s.

WILLIAM CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *York* county, 7 unmarked sows, one of them white, two spotted, three grisled, and one black. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

JOHN CHISMAN, senior.

TAKEN up, on *Deep Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 5 years old, a switch tail, and no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

JACOB MAGEHE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a small flea bitten grey horse, about 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a cross. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

REUBEN DANIEL.

TAKEN up, near *Great Guinea* creek, in *Cumberland*, an iron grey mare colt, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither docked or branded, has a white spot on her left buttock, and a blaze iner face; posted, and appraised to 2l. 10s. Also a sorrel mare colt, 4 feet high, neither docked or branded, her left hind foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraised to 2l. () HARTWELL MACON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 10 or 11 years old, between 4 feet 8 and 9 inches high, switch mane and tail, a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, and a small part of her near fore foot, several saddle spots on her back, and no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 11l. Apply to the subscriber in *Prince George* county.

() JOHN THWEAT.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Sandy Creek*, a black mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O, and on the near shoulder ſ, in which some white hairs are grown out, has a half crop in her right ear, a star in her forehead, some saddle spots, a short tail, and hanging mane, trots indifferently, and appears to be old. Appraised to 5l. () THOMAS DIXON.

TAKEN up, near the head of *Harris's* creek, in *Prince Edward*, a forge mare, about 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, 8 years old, 3 white feet, and appears to have been branded with an E. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

ALEXANDER GUILL.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a bay mare colt, 3 years old last spring, 2 hind feet white, a star in her forehead, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock T C, as near as can be made out. Posted, and appraised to 8l. () WILLIAM BARTLETT.

TAKEN up, in *Louisa*, a chesnut sorrel mare, about 4 feet, 6 inches and an half high, has a switch tail, and hanging mane, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock I G, and is about 5 or 6 years old. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

() THOMAS JOHNSON, Minor.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a young bay horse, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about three years old, and branded on the near buttock T T Posted, and appraised to 7l. () JOSEPH ALLEN.

WANTED for the lighthouse directors eight second hand ANCHORS, nearly a thousand weight each. Any person having such for sale are desired to make their terms known to the subscriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would choose to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

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